much

Mashington Sentinel.

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 8, 1853.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

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CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate various bills were introduced,

and several resolutions adopted. Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, submitted a reso lation with a view to the election of a public printer; but objection being made, it lies

The Senate elected Rev. Henry Slicer its chaplain.

The House of Representatives elected General Armstrong its printer, and Rev. Wm. H. Millburn its chaplain

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-THE IN-

We are gratified in saying that the views which, as an independent press, we have presented upon the great question of constitutional power over internal improvements, have been responded to substantially by the message. We have endeavored to maintain, by the authority of the great names which have made the epoch of 1798, to which the President alludes, memorable in the annals of the republican party-by the contemporaneous history of the foundation of the Constitution-and by a proper construction of that instrument itself. that the powers reserved to the States are amply sufficient for the internal improvement system of our whole country, without a resort to powers by the federal government, of doubtful existence, to say the least, and, as we believe, condemned, as unwarranted and im-

The President refers to the power which has been so often exercised of constructing roads in the Territories by the grant of alternate sections of the public lands, and maintains "that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works." He, at the same time, guards his approval of this principle resulting from mere proprietary rights, by declaring that the experience of the government, by no means, affords "encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle."

This passage in the message is of great importance in placing a proper restriction upon the power of the government in the disposition of the public lands; thus indicating that the constitutional limitations, on money appropriations, are alike applicable to grants to land.

The declarations of the message upon the subject of money appropriations, for certain local improvements in the States, for harbors and like objects, are entirely consonant with views recently put forth by us upon that subject, tional resort to tonnage duties, to be levied by the States, with the consent of Congress, for these important purposes. The President recurs with emphasis to the famous action of General Jackson in 1830, by which, admitting the difficulty of doing so, he sought to bring back the government "to the construction of the Constitution in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers."

In seconding this patriotic effort, the President plainly asserts his own determination in this language:

"Our government exists under a written between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard with our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our actions to it

The President concludes this branch of his message by a suggestion, clearly referring to the expedient of tonnage duties by the States for local purposes, which a few days since we nrged upon the attention of our readers.

"I submit to you," says he, "whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clear legitimate and proper, raise the fund, necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require."

With these more general views, the President approaches the important subject of the Pacific railroad. This point he maintains with more caution than we could desire, but in such a manner as clearly to show the tendency, if not fixed character, of his opinions, to be in accordance with those which this press has uniformly advanced. He nowhere, indeed, pronounces against the Pacific road as a present nounces against the Pacific road as a present friend of this Union has cause of congratulation at the overthrow and signal rebuke the abolito intimate that there are circumstances in which its construction for military purposes might be "incidental to, and INDISPENSABLE," to the use of the means expressly given to Congress to provide for the common defence. But still it is obvious, upon a fair construction of the whole passage, that he repudiates the idea of any administration by the federal government of any such improvement, and leaves to future exigencies, as they may arise, the determination of the question, when it would be constitutional for Congress to aid by its means in its consummation. And we say, without hesitation, that regarding a message, not as the executive exposition of abstract constitutional points, but as intended under the Constitution to be a summary of recommendations to present action, it was proper that the President should indicate in clear terms his present views, and leave to the future the determination of questions arising under different exigencies.

conclusions above expressed. They establish, of the sympathy of Virginia in behalf of that we think, conclusively, these points:

1st. That at present it is best to leave construction of railroads to the Pacific to individual enterprise, with the aid which Congress can give by the grant of alternate sections of land, as indicated in a former part of his message-under the rights of proprietorship.

2d. That the connection of the government with such a scheme should be incidental, not pecuniary; and that it is of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety for it "to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad. a canal, or other similar construction.

3d. That under no circumstances, except where it is indispensable for executing the means expressly vested for common defence. (which circumstances do not exist now.)-and then, without any connection of the government with the administration of the railroad, is it constitutional to appropriate money, or land, except under its rights of proprietorship of the

Such are the conclusions upon this subject. we may differ in some respects with them; tious agitators. while we express our gratification, that they evidence an earnest desire on the part of the Executive to confine them to the rigid rules of construction originated by the republican lead- the rights of every section. They are willing

The extracts we now insert, as sustaining the views we have taken:

"The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now wide spread, and vastly multiplied. As incidental spread, and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads, and protect harbors o refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and ndividual watchfulness the location and execu tion of all means of communication."

"The heavy expense, the great delay, and, a imes, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means

as a railroad would supply.
"These difficulties, which have been encoun tered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obli strictly to adhere to the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers.

Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an eco nomical and practicable route shall be found to aid by all constitutional means, in the con struction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against miscon-ception, it should be remarked that, alpower to construct, or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of a of a State, it is nevertheless held to propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to ad-minister the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore, that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. will only add at present that, fully appreciaing the magnitude of the subject, and solicitou that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the re public may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall b disposed, so far as my own action is concerned to follow the lights of the Constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the stand-ard of my political faith, in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disre gard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF VIRGINIA.

The message of the Governor of Virginia to the legislature of that State crowds the columns of the Richmond papers. The necessity of devoting our attention, at this time, almost exclusively to national affairs, has thus far denied us the opportunity of reading, as carefully as we desire to do, the message of the chief magistrate of the "Old Dominion." We have only glanced over it. Our attention, however, was arrested by one paragraph, which gave us great pleasure, and which we propose to make the subject of a few comments. It is as fol-

"Finally, I congratulate you upon the con dition of our federal and foreign relations-noth ing having occurred since your adjournment calculated to weaken the hope that the south may be permitted to enjoy a season of repose from the irritating interference by northern fa naticism with the subject of slavery. Every tion party has received within the last two years.
The friends of constitutional and State rights, even in the north, have generally been triumphantly sustained. Our northern brethren, among whom there have always been a few who were true to the Constitution, have indicated a disposition to respect our rights, and evinced a ense of justice which should ever characterize the relations between citizens of sister States. Madness for a while seemed to run riot, and when fanaticism had brought the republic to the verge of ruin, patriotism was aroused, reason and justice gained the ascendant, and the traitor and the demagogue, whether sailing under the name of abolition or freesoilism, has been put -peace and quiet has been restored-dence has taken the place of distrust, and with rapid strides we are marching to fulfil that destiny which has assigned to us the position of the greatest nation upon earth. May this

We shall close our article by quoting these the reckless and disorganizing freesoilers of parts of the message, which have led us to the the north. This we take to be an expression dem

noble band, headed by Dickinson, who have devoted their lives and all their powers to the expurgation of the northern democracy from the taint of freesoilism and abolitionism. This we take to be a censure and a condemnation of those who, like the Van Burens, have sought first to entice, by ingenious blandishments, and then to drive by force the honest constitutional democrats of the north into the embraces of

the enemies of the Constitution and the country. Governor Johnson says: "The friends of constitutional and state rights, even in the north, have generally been triumphantly sustained.

The question arises, who are the "friends o constitutional and State rights?" Are the freesoilers? Are the softs? Are the Van Burens and their aiders, abettors and sympathizers? We should deplore that as the blackest day in our annals, when a southern State and a southern governor and southern politicians should lend their sanction and their influences to freesoilers-should give their countenance which we state, without now expressing how far their approbation and their sympathy to fac-

> If the south is to be betrayed, it will be by its own sons-by itself. Their is a large party at the north true to the Constitution-true to and waiting to act with the south. If the south spurns their proffers and despises their aid, then indeed-in the day of extremity-in the hour of need-will she find herself left singlehanded and alone to fight her own battles and the battles of the Constitution.

NATIONAL DEPENCES.

The October number of the Edinburgh Reiew contains an able and elaborate article on the subject of national defences. It is full of statistical information, and of solid and well considered arguments.

It will not be long, perhaps, before the sam subject will have to be considered in this country. We therefore extract from the Review the paragraph that serves as an introduction to the article. In most respects it is applicable to our country-in other respects it is not. It is as

"We confess that we have always been totall unable to comprehend the principle on which certain persons have objected to any outlay for perfecting such a defensive system as should not only place this country in a posture of secu-rity against a possible attack by foreign powers, but also remove the temptation offered by the state of weakness into which our defences have fallen during a long peace. No man would neglect to insure his warehouse or his ricks, because his neighbors declared that they were animated by the most friendly feelings toward him, and had no intention of applying the torch to his property. National defence is national insurance; and we do not think any governnent can maintain a character for prudence that neglects to complete the insurance of this country against aggression, although we may not only continue to receive the most pacific assurances from foreign governments, but even give them the fullest credit for sincerity in their

PUBLIC PRINTING.

In connexion with others, we were vesterday ominated in the House of Representatives for public printer. We did not know, until after the election, by whom we were to be nominated or by whom supported. We had formed no alliances-no coalitions-no corrupt bargains.

We were beaten. The majority of the House so willed it. We submit. We have fought for territory is not embarrassed by that quest the truth. We have battled for good honest tion of jurisdiction which would arise within old fashioned constitutional and democratic principles. We shall continue zeal the same contest.

Whilst success would have been highly grati fying to us, we yet do but justice to ourselves. when we say that neither by success or failure could the character or course of the Sentinel be changed. We still believe that the principles we have advocated, and mean to advocate, are the true principles of the constitutional democracy, and will be so received in and out of Congress. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

We have received from Messrs. Taylor and Maury, of this city, the October number of the Quarterly Review. It contains some very able. elaborate, and interesting articles. Its table of contents is as follows: Church Parties, The Arctic Regions, Mahometanism in Western Asia, Our National Defences, Grote's History of Greece, Military Bridges, The Newspaper Stamp, Life of Heydon, and Parliamentary Purification.

The articles on national defences and mili tary bridges are the only two that we have had time to read. They are very able and interest

As soon as we can, we desire to take some notice of a number of books now lying on our

THE CINCINNATI PRINTERS.—The telegraph has already announced that a strike had recently taken place at Cincinnati, for higher nion, for the management of the offices. The proprietors of the papers all agreed to give the prices, but some refused to give up the control and management of their offices to the society; and the Gazette, Columbian, and two other papers were consequently left without hands. Of the subsequent proceedings of the strikers, the following advertisement, in the Gazette of Monday last, speaks for itself:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,-We will ay one hundred dollars for such information the person or persons who cut the hoisting rope of our forms, and thereby caused great loss and endangered the lives of our hands.

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for such in-formation as will lead to the detection and conviction of the persons who assaulted the carrier

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the names of the persons engaged in enticing away the apprentices and employees of our office.

To those desiring employment in our composition and press-room, and who are ready to

make their own arrangements, we will pay a fair compensation.

An article accompanying this advertisement says that some of the carriers of the Gazette had been robbed of their papers, and two of them were thrown into the canal. The form that fell through from the fifth to the first story of the building, although endangering the lives of the hands, did not break. The Gazette con-

cludes by declaring its determination to stand hereafter, wholly independent of the Printer's

of the greatest nation upon earth. May this ever be our condition."

This we take to be an official and authoritative exposition of the public sentiment of Virginia in relation to the questions at issue between the honest constitutional democrats and the reckless and disorganizing freesoilers of the north. This we take to be an expression

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

In Senate-Wednesday, December 7, 1853. The Hon. ISAAC P. WALKER, ARCHIBALD DIXON, d James Cooper attende

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances. Laid on the table and or dered to be printed, together with 10,000 addition

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a statement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, and of the first and second quarters of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1853.

Also, the first annual report of the Superintendent of Philippin

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN. On motion of Mr. JONES, of Iowa, the Senate occeded to the election of chaplain, with the fol-

First ballot.—Whole number of votes 39; necessary to a choice, 20. Rev. Henry Slicer, Methodist Episcopal, 18; Rev. Wm. Hodges, Episcopalian, 13; Rev. Mr. Tustin, 3; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, 2; Rev. Mr. Chaplin, 3. No choice.

Second ballot.—Whole number 43; necessary to a choice, 22; Slicer, 21; Hodges, 18; Tustin, 1; Beecher, 2; blank, 1.

Third ballot.—Slicer, 23; Hodges, 19; Tustin, 1. Mr. Slicer, having received a majority of the Mr. Slicer having received a majority of the

MAIL STEAMERS TO CHINA. Mr. GWIN presented the memorial of the Oriental and Pacific Steam Navigation Company, praying that a contract may be entered into with them by the government for the transportation of the mail between San Francisco and China via the

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. GWIN, on leave, introduced bills of the

Mr. GWIN, on leave, introduced bills of the following titles:

A bill to authorize and direct the payment of certain moneys into the treasury of the State of California, which were collected in the ports of said State as a revenue upon; imports since the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

Bill to refund to the State of California the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian aggressions in that State.

n that State.

An act to encourage agriculture, commerce manufactures, and all other branches of industry by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, a home-stead of 160 acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period herein specified.

NOTICES OF BILLS. Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, gave notice the Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, gave notice that he would, at an early day, ask leave to introduce a bill to grant to the States of Arkansas, Louisians, and Missouri, the right of way, and alternate sections of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Shreveport, in Louisiana, via Washington, Fort Smith and Van Buren, in Arkansas, and by Springfield and Independence, to St. Joseph, in Missouri

Mr. BRIGHT-to amend the standing rules of Mr. BRIGHT—to amend the standing rules of the Senate, so as to change the number of members constituting certain standing committees.

Mr. BENJAMIN—to grant to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of public land for the purpose of constructing a railroad from New Orleans to the State line of Mississippi, in the direction of the town of Jackson.

Mr. SLIDELL—granting to the State of Louisiana the right of way and donation of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from Shreveport, to the Mississippi river, in said State.

in said State.

Also a bill granting to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of the public land, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Algiers on the Mississippi river to the Sabine river in said State. SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF EMI

GRANTS.

The following resolution, submitted on Monda Mr. FISH, was taken up and adopted.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL SYSTEM The following resolution, submitted on Tuesday y Mr. CLAYTON, was taken up and adopted:

ALEX. P. FIELD. On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded late secretary of Wisconsin Territory, and sure-ties; and it was amended, and then read a third time and passed.

ELECTION OF PRINTER. Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, submitted the fol-lowing resolution, and asked for its present con-sideration:

Resolved, That the Senate will proceed to the election of a public printer, to do the public printing for the Thirty-third Congress, in accordance with the eighth section of the "act to provide for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved the 26th of August, 1852. Mr. BRIGHT objected; and the resolution was

on motion of Mr. DODGE, of Iowa,

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish a copy of the items of expenditure allowed at different times for the survey and marking of the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, together with any information in the possession of this department touching the accuracy of said boundary line. And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Several additional members appeared to-day, and ualified by taking the oath to support the Consti-

ELECTION OF PRINTER. On motion of Mr. HIBBARD, it was-Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the election of a public printer to the House of Representatives for the

Messrs. Hibbard, Bocock, Chandler, and phens. of Georgia, were appointed tellers.
Mr. HIBBARD nominated Robert Armstron,
Mr. GIDDINGS nominated Gamaliel Bailey.
Mr. PRESTON nominated Joseph Gales.
Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, nominated Horac

Mr. WALSH nominated Beverley Tucker.
The vote having been taken, the following was

Greeley.

Mr. WALSH nominated Beverley Tucker.

The vote having been taken, the following was announced as the result:

Whole number of votes, 215. Necessary to a choice, 110. Of which, Mr. Armstrong received 126; Mr. Gales, 64; Mr. Tucker, 20; Mr. Bailey, 3; Mr. Greeley, 1; Mr. L. Towers, 1; Pryor, 1; Rives, 1; Gideon & Co., 1.

Mr. Armstrong having received a majority of all the votes, was declared elected public printer.

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Armstrong—Messrs. Aiken, Willis Allen, David J. Bailey, Banks, jr., Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Bissell, Bliss, Botock, Boyce, Boyd, Breekenridge. Bridges, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Cumming, Curtis, John G. Davis, Thos. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dent, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham. Eddy, Edgerton, Elliott, Ellison, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Fuller, Gamble, Green, Greenwood, Grow. Hamilton. Andrew J. Harlan, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Hastings, Hendricks, Henu, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Geo. W. Jones, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Lilly, Lindsay, Macdonald, McDougal, McMullen, McNair, Mace, Macy, Maxwell, May, Mayall, Smith Miller, Millson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Orr, Packer, Bishop Perkins, John E. Perkins, jr., Phelps, Philips, Pratt, Richardson, Riddle, Thos. Ritchey, Robbins, jr., Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, Snodgrass, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stevens, Stratton, Straub, Andrew Stuart, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Thurston, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Warren, John Wentworth, Westbrook, Wright.

For Mr. Gales—Messrs. Abercrombie, Appleton, Ball, Benson, Bugg, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullum, Dick, Dickinson, Etheridge, Everhart, Ewing, Farley, Flagler, Franklin, Goodrich, Grey, Aaron Harian, Haven, Hiester, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Kerr, Knox, Lindley,

Upham, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, ir.,

Cpaam, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, jr.;
Tappan Wentworth, Yates. Zollicoffer.
For Beverley Tucker—Messrs. Thos. H. Bayly,
Boyce, Brooks, Caskie, Cutting, Eastman, Edmundson, Goode, Letcher, Lyon. Maurice, Andrew Oliver, Peck, Peckham, Powell, Tweed,
Walsh, Wells, Wheeler, Witte.
For Gamaliel Bailey—Messrs. Giddings and

vade.
For John C. Rives—Mr. English.
For Horace Greeley—Mr. Lewis D. Campbell.
For Gideon & Co.—Mr. Thomas H. Benton.
Fer Lemuel Towers—Mr. Bennett.
For Roger H. Pryor—Mr. McQueen.

FINANCIAL REPORTS. The SPEAKER laid before the House the re-cort of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the sub-cet of the finances; which was ordered to be reject of the finances; which was ordered to be re-ferred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the Committee
on Printing were directed to inquire into the pro-priety of printing fifteen thousand extra copies of
the report.

The report of the treasurer was likewise laid

MESSENGER. Mr. OLDS offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of an additional messenger by the Speaker, at a compensation not exceeding four dollars a day.

Mr. BAYLY had ineffectually endeavored to amend the resolution, by providing that the House librarian shall be elected, instead of appointed by

he Clerk.

The States and territories were called for peti-

bills were given.

The bill from the Senate to indemnify the State of Indiana for the failure of title to a township of and granted to said State, on her admission into the Union in 1816, was taken up, when he Union in 1816, was taken up, when
Mr. DURHAM moved that it be put on its pas

Debates ensued, and at its termination, the bill

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The House proceeded to the election of a chap-ain, and on counting the vote, the following was lain, and on counting the vote, the following was announced as the result:

Rev. Mr. Tustin, 58; Rev. Mr. Millburn, 56; Rev. Mr. Tensdale, 33; Rev. Mr. Westbrook, 14; Rev. Mr. Holmead, 14; Rev. Mr. Jackson, 11; Rev. Mr. Chapin, 5; Rev. Mr. Beecher, 2; Rev. Mr. Hosmer, 2; Rev. Mr. Hodges, 2; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, 1; Rev. Mr. Donnelly, 1; Miss Antoinette Brown, 1. Total 200. (The last named vote was given by Mr. Mike Walsh.) Necessary to a choice, 101.

There being no election, the House again voted with the following result:

Rev. Mr. Millburn, 117; Rev. Mr. Teasdale, 22; Rev. Mr. Tustin, 55; Rev. Mr. Holmead, 4; Rev. Mr. Jackson, 1; Miss A. Brown, 1. Necessary to

Mr. Millburn (formerly chaplain of the House, and connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South) was declared elected.

And the House adjourned.

To commence, then, with the highest personage in this island. The Captain General Canedo will shortly take his departure from Cuba, his successor, General Pezuela, being momentarily expected—nay, he may possibly arrive before this letter is closed, he having left Spain in a war steamer on the 11th instant. Not a sylable in the shape of regret will, I venture to affirm, be uttered at General Canedo's departure. He has done no one act calthe respect of the inhabitants of Cuba. Haughty, vain, and addle-pated, he is universally declared to be without sufficient force of intellect or energy of character to know which course is er to pursue, or to do it when he has

arrived at a conclusion.

Antonio Quiaterio, who caused the soldiers ecently at Cardenas to take themselves off the island, it is reported has been condemned to suffer the death penalty by the garotte. It would not surprise me if this act led to a public

A regiment of soldiers recently left this city for the western part of the island, and two Spanish war steamships have departed within a few days, but where bound or on what errand no one knows, except, perhaps, the administra-dor of the marine department.

A disgraceful murder was committed on the

morning of the 23d instant, by Jose Perez, upon the person of his wife, Dona Matilde The murdered woman had played the preceding night as Louisa, in the semi-opera comique called "El Valle de Andorra;" and her husband, who is a gambler, having de-manded money of her, behind the scenes, which she refused to give him, conceived the horrible idea of sending her to "her long account, with all her sins unrepented of."

Jose Perez afterwards attempted to murder himself. In this, however, he did not succeed. He still lives, although in great danger. The by her husband, and, it is said, with the self same stage dagger with which this horrible deed was done. The murdered woman was tabbed in no less than forty-two different laces. A more brute-like murder was scarceever heard of

You may form some opinion of the state of the press of this island, when I inform you that only one of the four morning papers published here contained a syllable next morning respecting this murder. The cause of this si-lence is attributable to the murdered and murderer being creoles-of so little account are of persons held in Cuba, amongst the Spaniards

Senor Garcia, the large segar importer of your city and Havana, died recently, after a brief illness from apoplexy. His daughter arrived here just in time to see him before his

A circular has been issued to the captains of the several counties, into which the island is divided, authorizing them to call upon all persons whom they may suspect of a want of loy-alty to the Spanish government, to make a tender of their "lives and property" to the gov-ernment of this island, and which "tender" is to be accepted in the event of any attack being made upon Cuba by any foreign foe. Should the suspected "parties" refuse to make this "tender," then they are to be tried as traitors to the State, by a "military tribunal." What think you of this act of moderation on the part of General Canedo, on the eve of his departure? Is it not conciliatory?

The forthcoming crop of sugar, it is stated, will be a short one. Dry weather and the cholera having caused the death of the negroes and affected the canes injuriously. Next year's crop is, however, spoken of hopefully; by that period, new negroes, it is trusted, will be imported. So Messrs. Cruisers, if you are in earnest, be on the qui vive. By the way, did Great Britain in reality desire to put down the slave trade, how readily might she do so, by sur-rounding this island and Porto Rico with her

Cuba when the harbor of the Havana is likely to be graced with a visit from a United States

The past week we had one of those death jars in our midst, which shocks social relations by the sequence of secret crime laid bare and to public commentary. The actress, Dominguez, was killed by her husband, Don Jose Francisco Valdez, early in the morning of the 23d, and the circumstances brought to light in connection with the tragedy, involve the honor and dignity of one high in official rank. Report says that the lady supped at the country residence of that functionary after leaving the theatre on the night of the 22d, and because she would not forego the engagement at the request of her husband, he met her on her return, with a knife inflicting many mortal wounds, and then attempted his own destruc-tion, in which he failed. The mother of this lady came to her death in the same way, by the hands of her husband, and that hus more nerve than the wretch Valdez, struck a truthful blow to his own heart. One of the

views of this strange tale of woe and crime is, that the wife was sold by the husband, and forced to live in immoral associations, for the purpose of feeding his licentious wants and dispurpose of feeding his heenthous wants and dis-sipation, and therefore the singularity of the sudden madness, under the instigation of which he put her to death, and affected justification in letters written under the impression that he would destroy himself as well as his long-de-laded wife implicating others but chief the luded wife, implicating others, but chiefly the party I have named. As to being the cause of death, or cause of jealousy, that would be imdeath, or cause of jealousy, that would be im-possible, for all the crime committed by the lady was of his own initiation, and by his ex-press commands, and for which he took always immediate possession of the compensation made to the victim of his foul and demon pas sions. There are a thousand stories in connec tion with this crime, which are too offensive for repetition; but it has cast a gloom and shadow over every circle of the community for the hour, owing to the reputation and talents of the lady as an actress, she being a great favorite with our theatre-going public, and crowds of people, with sorrow-stricken hearts, followed her re-

mains to their resting place.

The husband lives to expiate this offence, and a thousand crimes of deepest dye at the garote, which will have to hang upon the war rant of General Canedo, unless Gen should arrive in the course of a few days, and he will be due here on the morrow according to

From the New York Herald. The Vera Cruz and Mexican Railroad.

His excellency the President of the republic has issued the following decree: Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, be Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, benemerito, general of division, grand cross of the royal and distinguished order of Carlos III. of Spain, and president of the Mexican republic, to all to whom these presents come, know all men that, according to the powers conferred upon him by the nation, he decrees as follows:

Article 1. To Don Juan Laurie Richards is

conceded the exclusive right to construct and Mexico, passing by Puebla.

Art. 2. The route from Vera Cruz to Puebla shall be through the lands recognized as most convenient, and the route from Puebla to Mexico, and the route from Puebla to Mexico, which is the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, with the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, with the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, with the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, with the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, which is the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, which is the pueble of America and the route from Puebla to Mexico, which is the pueble of th

ico will be by the plains of Apan.

Art. 3. The grounds needed for the construction of the road, for the officers' dwellings, or workshops wanted for the building and conduct of the said road, shall be furnished the directors

free of all cost, and in perpetual possession, seeing the great advantages which must result to the present owners of such lands because of their neighborhood to the railway. Art. 4. The materials for the road, whether natural or foreign productions, all goods, etc., which may be necessary for the use and service of the agents, employees, and laborers, as well as all kinds of carriages, cars and other vehicles for transport, all machines, tools, houses, offices, dwellings, stations, coal, animals and their harness necessary, shall be free of all duy, taxation, contribution or impost now exist-

Art. 5. The government will assure to the company its properties and its foreign employees the protection which existing treaties guarantee to such foreigners, as well for their

ng, or hereafter to exist, of whatever class or

orsons as for their property and interests.

Art. 6. All Mexican employees, operatives, and laborers, shall be exempt from military service during the time of their engagement with the said company.
Art. 7. The Senor Juan Laurie Richards en-

gages to form and constitute the said company within eight months from the granting of this privilege, and will officially advise the Mexican plenipotentiary in London of the formation and installation of said company, its statutes and its regulations, for publication in the Mex-

ican repulations, for publication in the lateral ican republic.

Art. 8. The company's headquarters will be in London, and one-fourth of the shares shall be reserved, during one year, for the inhabitants of the Mexican republic who may desire to purchase, and a subscription book for this purpose shall be opened in Mexico.

Art. 9. So soon as the company shall be formed, numerous engineers shall proceed to survey the lands which shall be found most fapursue, and when the survey shall have been made wholly or in part, the plans shall be submitted to the supreme government, and, per-mission obtained, the works shall be begun. In case of any unforseen obstacle which shall render the construction of a railway impossible at one or more points, the company shall construct a carriage road to communicate with the separated points of the railway, and this circumstance shall be considered as of absolute necessity, and shall in no way furnish a motive for the withdrawal of this grant.

Art. 10. As soon as the official notice of the formation of this company is received in Mexico, skillful persons shall be chosen, one by the government and one by the company, to value hat part of the road which is now built, its cars, houses, offices, utensils, and whatever else belongs to it. Should these persons disagree, they shall choose a third, whose decision shall be definitive and obligatory upon all contract-ing parties. At the conclusion of this valuation, the road, its carriages, offices, and appurtenances shall be given to the company in petual possession, at a rent of six per cent. upon the valuation of the property.

Art. 11. Before the railway is finished and

opened to the public, the company shall advise with the supreme government as to the rate of charges for passengers, freight, and baggage.
Art. 12. It is further agreed and covenante that this grant shall extend itself, on the same conditions, to any branch or branches which the company may see fit to establish, subject to the approbation of the supreme govern-

Art. 13. Once finished, the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and the branches named in the last article, together with all their appurtenances, shall be considered as the company's

property in perpetuum.

Art. 14. The transport of the mails by this railway, or its branches, shall be the subject of a separate contract or contracts when the proper

Art. 15. In return for these concessions by the supreme government, the company binds itself to transport the troops and employees of the government, when on service, as well as the government munitions and other effects, at half the cost demanded of the public. The half the cost demanded of the public. The government shall also receive ten per cent on the dividend paid to shareholders. Also, the company shall admit the engineers designated by government to an opportunity of completing by government to an opportunity of completing their theoretic studies by practice in the surveys and construction of the road and its branches, and promises to employ, by permission of the supreme government, such of them as are fully qualified.

Art. 16. Should any doubt arise about the

Art. 16. Should any doubt arise about the interpretation or execution of the present contract, the said doubt shall be decided by two referees, one named by the government and the other by the company, and should they disagree, they shall choose a third, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

If the company be not formed in London in six months from this date, the contract becomes null and void.

becomes null and void.

2. If the nationality of the company be not Anglo-Mexican, it is likewise null.

3. If the company be formed in six months or sooner, on the day of its installation the company shall guarantee to the Mexican minister in London, validly and satisfactorily, the execution and completion of the railway.

This contract is ordered to be printed, published and circulated.

Given at the palace of the national government in Tacubaya, this 31st of October, 1853.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, A. D. JOAQUIN VELASQUES DE LEON.

Local and Personal.

An Evil Spirit .-- Some people seem ever to be exposed to danger. Escaping from one peril, unother immediately besets them, and throughout ife they realize the truth of the remark of the great dramatic poet, that

"Misfortunes never come as single spies, But always in battalions."

We heard, recently, of a man who, traveling hitherwards from the north, was followed by a female to Baltimore, in which city she made an attempt upon his life with one of those weapons which, even when empty, do not inspire the most agreeable feelings when cocked and pointed at the nead; in other words, she sought to redress her real or imaginary wrongs by communicating nessenger of lead to the penetrable body of her leeing victim. But somehow, she failed to become a man-slayer. However, acting upon the dvice to children in the "juvenile books,"

"If at first you don't succeed, Try, try again,"

she followed the man to Washington, and narrow ly watched all his movements, still bell upon disturbing his anatomical construction. A favorable opportunity presenting itself, she obtained admission to the house in which he happened to be, early in the evening, representing herself at the private door as his wife. So the story goes.

The poor fellow was lying on a sofa at the time calm, composed, probably apprehending no dauger o life or limb; but, glancing in the direction whence came light footsteps, he was horrified by he female whom he so much dreaded. She held in her right hand a dagger-not like the one which Macbeth saw in his perturbed musings, a shadowy outline, but one having substance, and which glittered in the gaslight. .

But we will not attempt to describe the scene which followed; nor pretend to account for an escape from threatened death. It must have been a fearful moment; for, however brave we may all be in our philosophy, but few can "smile at the dagger, and defy its point."

The woman, fortunately, was arrested before outting her threat into execution; and on being searched, a six-barrelled revolver was found on her person. Having been taken before a magistrate, she was released by him on condition that she would leave the city; a promise with which she has complied.

As to who the parties are, and when and in what locality the scene was enacted, does not

The above is merely given as one of the pass ng incidents of this gay metropolis.

An Unexpected Absence. In the criminal ourt, yesterday, William Mienkins, the keeper of clothing store, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, for having stolen from H. Colledge two coats, a pair of pantaloons, a vest, and a gold pen; the value of all which was estimated in the ndictment at \$45 50. Eloquent and earnest pleadings ensued, against and in behalf of the accused, when the jury retired. Having come to a determination in the case, they re-entered the courtroom for the purpose of rendering their verdict. but his honor declined receiving it, for the reason that the prisoner, availing himself of a favorable opportunity, had quietly departed, unobserved by the court, officers, and spectators! Being on bail, he was not placed in the dock, but had been privileged to occupy a sent near the congregation of learned counsel." Some of his immediate friends were anxious last night to know what the verdict was, but this cannot be ascertained until the absentee shall again make his appearance in court.

German Economic Reading Lamp.-It is of some importance to authors, and others who have occasion to employ artificial light in their vocations, to obtain it in as pure a way as possible. so that it will not impair the sight. We have in the above-named article this great essential. The blaze is soft and brilliant, and gives as much light as is obtained from any ordinary gas-burner. No advantages is its economy, the cost being less than one cent per hour. O. S. Whittlesey, on 7th street, is the sole agent, where we recommend those who are suffering from impure lights to call and examine for themselves

Harping -- As we looked in at one of the prin cipal hotels last night, a youth was delighting the auditory with performances upon that noble instrument, the harp, which is associated especially with Jewish reminiscences. The strings boldly and loudly vibrated the most popular airs to the touch of his fingers. The listeners, a large number of them, quietly remained in their seats; no human voice was heard, and every one seemed charmed into silence by the melody. How differfrom the noisy excitement sometimes experienced in that gathering place of politicians! A concert of Æolus compared to the boisterous organ tones of old Boreas.

Chaplains to Congress .- The Rev. Henry Slicer has been elected Chaplain to the Senate. and the Rev. Wm. H. Milburn Chaplain to the House. The first named is a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and formerly occupied the position of chaplain to the Senate; the latter was likewise chaplain to the House several years since, and is attached to the Methodist Epis copal church, south. The Hon. Mike Walsh gallantly cast his vote in the House for the Rev. An

School of Design .- As one good result of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, which has been in operation scarcely a year, a school of design is immediately to be formed; the number of pupils being limited. A fine opportunity is thus offered on easy terms, to the youth of the city, to acquire a knowledge of drawing; an accomplishment which cannot fail to be useful in adult age.

Target-Firing .- The new and beautiful military corps, the National Guard, intend, to-day, to engage in target-firing; the best marksman to receive an elegant silver cup, (manufactured to order

A MIDNIGHT WEDDING .- The Boston Herald relates this romantic incident which occurred in that city, last week:

A young and talented Episcopal clergyman of Montreal was waiting in Boston for the arrival of his betrothed from England, in the steamer Niagara, and had made arrangements to have the matrimonial knot tied without delay. The steamer did not come until eleven o'clock in the evening, and the lovers, who had not seen each other for three years, repaired to the church of the Advent, in Green street, as soon as practicable.. The sexton lighed a couple of tapers, the bishop, dressed in his canonicals, came in, and the

ceremony was performed in the presence of the sexton and the superintendent of the Revere House, who gave away the bride. The twain where made one flesh just as the clock struck 12. where made one flesh just as the clock struck 12. It was an impressive scene—the dimly lighted church, the trusting bride, who had a few minutes before arrived alone in a strange land, at midnight, was pronouncing those solemn vows which were to place her under the protection of her only friend on this side of the Atlantic.

The last dog story is from Fayetteville, Arkansas, where a farmer's dog has been detected in going to the hog pen at night, and biting one of the hogs till he gets up, when "Archy" lies down in the warm place and goes to sleep.